NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE: F-6-45

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DESCRIPTION							
				(Check One)		
CONDITION	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	X	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed
		(Check Or	ie)			(Chi	eck One)
	☐ Alter	red	☑ Unaltered			☐ Moved	Original Site

The Catoctin Furnace Historic District is located twelve miles northwest of Frederick, Maryland, on U. S. Route 15. It is just west of the Frederick-Emmitsburg Turnpike, Maryland Route 806. The major portion of the District is in Cunningham Falls State Park, the remainder is privately owned.

The District is comprised of sites, buildings and objects identified in the Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks from numbers F-1230 through F-1267. With the exception of "Auburn" it is an archaeological site with some above-ground remains. Much of the terrain is covered by underbrush and woods. The MACHINE SHOP SITE (F-1240, photograph appended) illustrates the general character of the terrain at Catoctin Furnace.

The most obvious of the standing remains (1971) at Catoctin is STACK #2, "ISABELLA" built by Jacob Kunkel (F-1234, photograph appended) and its stone furnace bunk. Stack #2 is a rectangular stone structure with a stone arch in each face. Immediately behind the furnace stack is a high stone wall, the furnace bunk wall. Stack #2 was originally thirty-three feet high and nine feet by nine feet on the interior of the stack. Constructed in 1853 it produced 3,300 tons of pig iron annually in the 1890's. It was a steam-operated, cold-blast charcoal furnace. The truncated stack has vegetation growing on its top and sides.

Southeast of Stack #2 are the workers' cottages. Over fifty tenant cottages existed at Catoctin in the 1870's. Today less than a dozen of these are identifiable as the workers' cottages. The simple dwellings were constructed of log or stone. The LOG DUPLEX HOUSE (F-1260, photograph appended) exemplifies the log structures. In this case two dwellings share a common wall and a later tin "A" roof. Under the white siding can be seen the roughly hewn square logs. The gable is clapboard. The interior chimneys, one at each end, are brick.

The WORKERS' COTTAGES (F-1246 through 1253; 1260 through 1262; photograph of F-1261 appended) illustrate the stone domestic architecture at Catoctin. The house' (F-1261) is very simple with an "A" roof, an enclosed chimney with a brick cap, and two window openings. On the principal facade the only openings in the standing stone wall are the door and one window underneath a porch. It dates from the early nineteenth century.

These two buildings (F-1260, 1261) are typical of the existing cottages. These structures and similar ones lining

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	F-6-45	
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	FOR NPS USE ON	LY
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(Number all entries)

Catoctin Furnace Historic District

#4. OWNER continued

Contact: State of Maryland, Department of Forests and Parks

Charles Sandy, Superintendent Cunningham Falls State Park Thurmont, Maryland Code: 24

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

both sides of a short section of Maryland Route 806, form an interesting composition and have a significant association with the entire complex.

On the west side of U. S. Route 15, just south of Little Hunting Creek, the remains of race ditches, iron control gates, stone and mortar dams, spillway race, and a race pond are still visible. The race ditch that provided water for Stack #2 and Stack #1 (F-1268), the latter totally demolished (1971), existed west of Catoctin Manor House.

To the south of the furnace stacks are a series of parallel race ditches and a raised ore-cart path which was later converted into a railroad bed. Both of these paths were used in transporting limestone from the limestone pit south of the stacks, and ore or limestone from the second pit 600 feet south of the first limestone pit. In 1969 an archaeological investigation of the races and sluices between both limestone pits uncovered the base of an IRON ORE CART (F-1265) in addition to wooden ties probably part of a narrow-gauge railroad running from the pits to the furnace. The same "dig" uncovered a mechanism interpreted as a pulley-eye and base used to haul mined limestone from the bottom of a deep quarry.

A stone foundation of unknown original use exists to the south of the furnace stack. One foundation may have supported a log structure. Two more depressions to the south of the stone foundation may have been building foundations. They are located on the east slope of the limestone pit.

The CATOCTIN MANOR HOUSE (F-1), or Iron Master's House ruins (photograph F-1 appended) stands to the north of Stack #2. It was originally a two-story structure of an "end-hall" plan c. 1800 (floor plan appended). The roof was an "A" frame and there was a massive chimney flush with the gable. The exterior of the building has been stuccoed and scored to give an appear-

Form 10-3000 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Catoctin Furnace Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

ance of dressed stone construction.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Catoctin Manor House had developed into a formal, five-bay, center-hall dwelling, resulting from a two-story extension onto the west end. A short time later a two-story wing was built to the north thereby forming a "T" plan. The north end of the north wing has late nineteenth-century stone buttresses built to reinforce a cracked wall.

Left unoccupied for some time the Catoctin Manor House is in ruins (1971).

About one-half mile south of the furnace, on the west side of U. S. Route 15, AUBURN (F-1267, photograph appended), a stone mansion built c. 1802-1806, was remodeled and enlarged at a later date. The "mansion" having been built on the same tract is included. It is thought that the house was lived in by Baker Johnson, Jr., c. 1830, who at one time was a part owner of the furnace complex. Auburn could have been built in 1803 by Baker Johnson, Senior. This two-story, stone structure is five bays in length with an "A" frame roof and massive, flush gable chimneys. There is a kitchen wing of a later date. In the center of the facade is a columned portico covered by a gable set perpendicularly to the roof ridge.

Numerous outbuildings stood at Auburn including a spring house and an eighteen-foot square structure which was used as the bath house. Two twentieth-century stone pillars on Maryland 806 south of the house were entrance gates to Auburn. Just north of these two stone pillars are a series of stone walls and earthen embankments that supported a large artificial lake between c. 1845-1890. The lake was located between U. S. Route 15 and Maryland Route 806 ("What Is the Future of Catoctin Furnace? A Preliminary Historical and Archaeological Survey 1971" 51-52).

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

stonesmith's shop, barns, stables, a corn house, fifteen to twenty workers' houses; a charcoal house, a casting house and a forge.

PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	№ 18th Century № 19th Century	20th Century
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· Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	
	☐ Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	☐ Literature	itarian	
☐ Communications	Military	Theater	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Catoctin Furnace complex, significant to American industrial history and industrial archaeology, and its related living quarters, illustrates the growth and development of the iron industry between 1774 and 1904—the operative period. The ability to be self sustaining proves to be unusual, permitting the company from the start to mine, refine and forge products within close proximity of each related operation and within the company—owned area. Raw material in the company—owned forests and some of the pits were adjacent to the furnaces, factories and workers' cottages, facilitating the self—sustaining quality which resulted in economic success. The facilities were expanded and "modernized" as technology advanced during the operative period.

The history of Catoctin Furnace begins in the mid-1770's when Thomas Johnson, later Governor of Maryland, a leader of the American Revolution, and his brothers, began operation of the first iron furnace at Catoctin with Stack #1 which is no longer extant (1971). Correspondence between Johnson and the Council of Safety in Annapolis (in the Archives of Maryland) confirms its existence. The exact extent of the output of the furnace making iron products for the American Revolution has not yet been determined.

In the first years of the nineteenth century Governor Johnson's brother, Baker Johnson, Senior, obtained sole ownership of the furnace. From 1803 until his death in 1811 Baker Johnson operated the furnace, expanding and developing its capacity. "Auburn," which stands to the south of the furnace was built during this period. Catoctin Manor House ruin stands immediately to the north of the furnaces and dates between 1790 and 1850.

When Baker Johnson Senior died, Catoctin Furnace was valued at \$12,500. It comprised several thousand acres of land, a large blast furnace and Stack #1; a wheel and bellows; Catoctin Manor House, where the iron master was believed to have lived; two warehouses, a chopping mill, a

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Frederick

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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

Catoctin Furnace Historic District

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

Baker Johnson's heirs sold the furnace to two Mayberry brothers from Philadelphia who operated the company until 1820. It then became the property of John Brien who manufactured hollow ware. Brien modernized Stack #1, then approximately fifty years old; added a carriage house, an ice house, two mills, and a large garden.

In 1856 the next owner built Stack #2, "Isabella," the above-ground remains of which stand extant (1971). The operation which then covered 7,000 acres included railroad tracks and cars for the transportation of ore. Previously horse and mule-drawn wagons had been used.

In the mid-1850's Jacob Kunkel took over the Catoctin Furnace complex and operated the company for thirty years. Kunkel erected Stack #3, "Deborah," and added 3,000 acres to the furnace company lands. His ownership marks the peak of the furnace complex as to production and physical plant size. He employed 300 wood choppers and coal makers, 100 miners and 100 men working at the blast furnaces which operated twenty-four hours a day. He also took full responsibility for the private railroad. After Kunkel's death in 1886 there was a period in the history of the company which was plagued with financial difficulties. In an era when large-scale steel production dominated the economy of the United States, high operating costs, low prices, and decreased demand for pig iron contributed to the decline of this company.

#9. REFERENCES continued

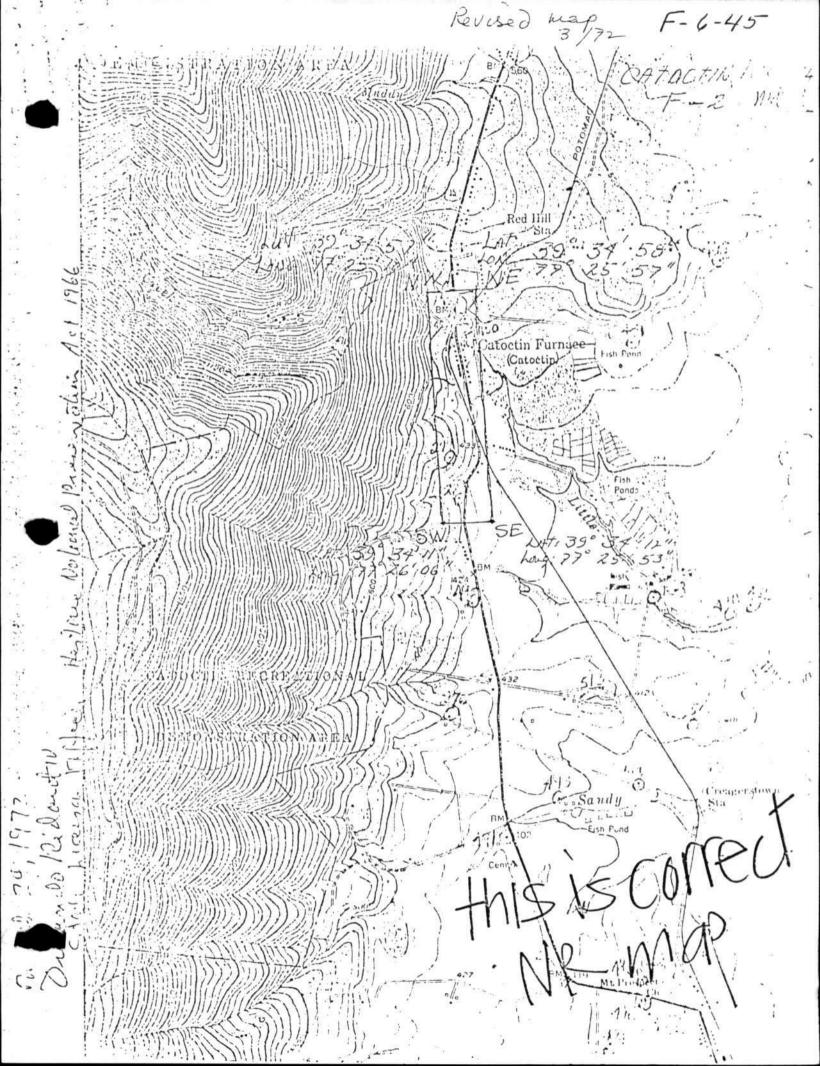
The Architectural description was derived from the text of "What Is the Future of Catoctin Furnace? A Preliminary Historical and Archaeological Survey 1971" by J. Glenn Little II, Contract Archaeology, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia, for the Maryland State Highway Administration, 1971, pp. 49-52.

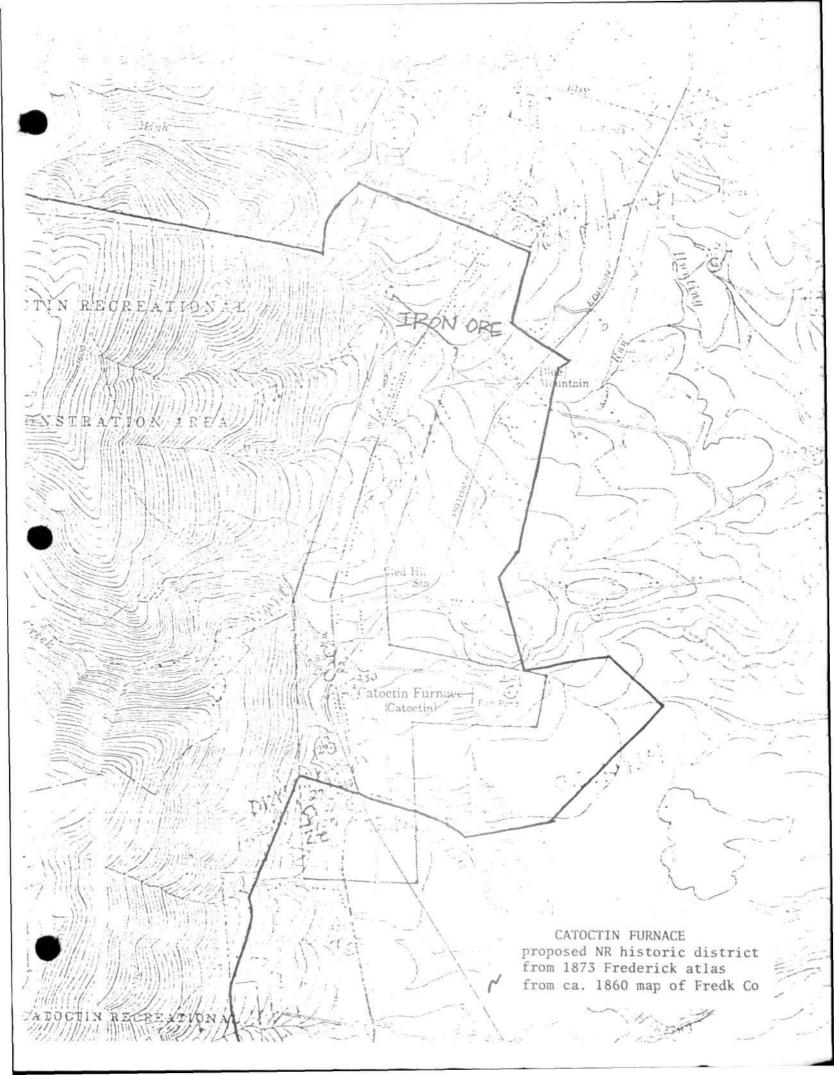
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: J. Richard Rivoire, Maryland Historical Trust, 94 College Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401; Nancy Miller, Historian, Maryland Historical Trust; J. Glenn Little II, Contract Archaeology, Inc., 824 Arcturus on the Potomac, Alexandria, Virginia 22308.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

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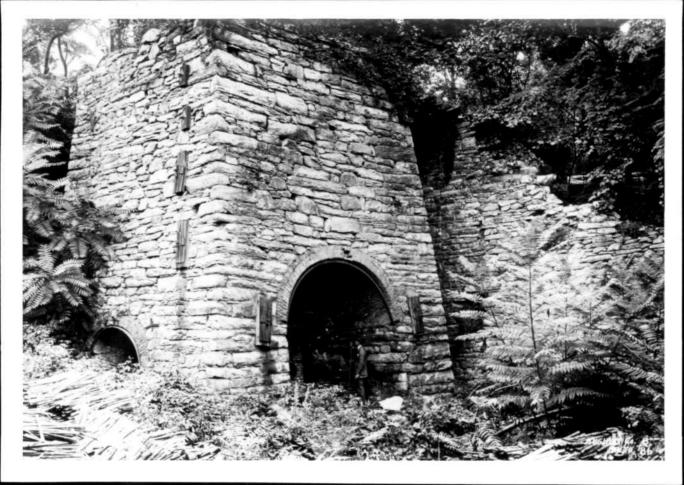


CATOCTIN FURIVACE

Md. Historical Trust
94 College Ave.

Annapolis, Md. 21401

Michael Bourne 1967



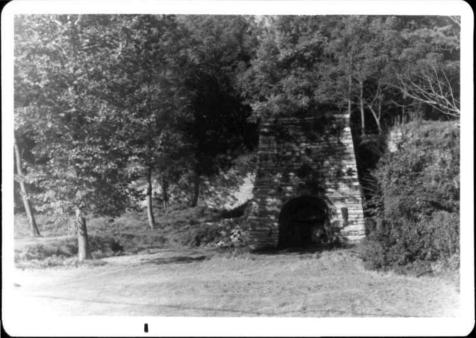
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F-6-45

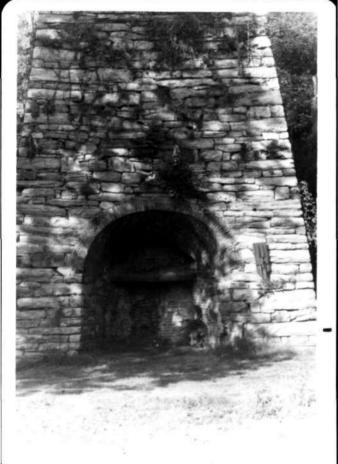
CATOCTIN FURNICE



Catoctin Furnase From top of embandment F-6-45



Cotoctin Furnace Stack # 2 F-6-45



Catactin Furnace close up of fire pit showing door hinge F-6-45



Rum of won-masters house mear Eatoctin Furnace F-6-45



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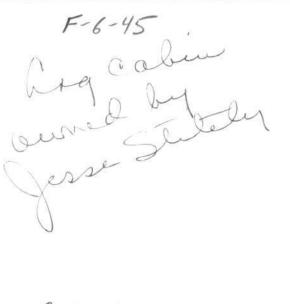
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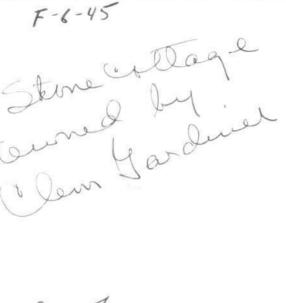
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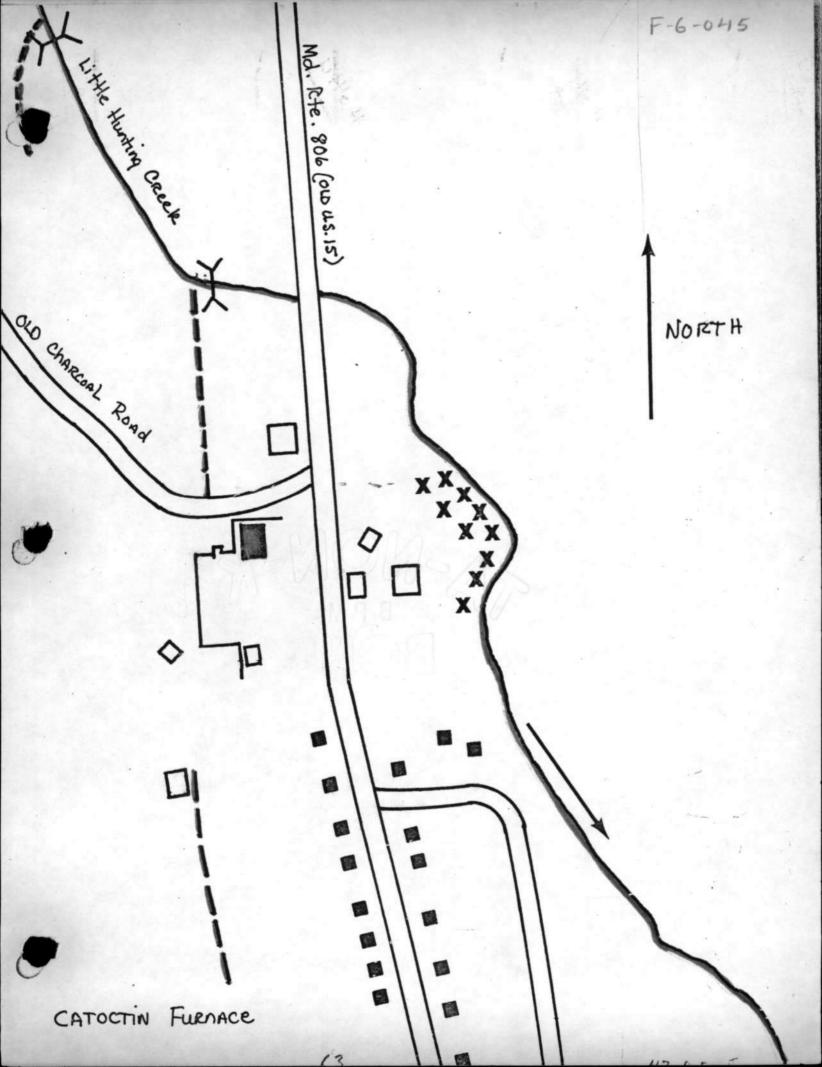
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CATOCTIN FURNACE

- 1. Furnace stack, looking west.
- 2. Furnace stack and foundation walls, looking northwest.
- 3. Wall and machinery foundation, looking west.
- 4. Machinery foundation (foreground) and furnace stack (background), looking north.
- 5. Detail, machinery foundation.
- 6. Houses, Catoctin Furnace village.
- 7. House, Catoctin Furnace village.





F-6-45

Catoctin Furnace

Furnace Stack, looking west

Photo by Michael WiRobbins, winter 1972



2. F-6-45

Catoctin Furnace

Furnace stack and foundation walls, looking northwest

Photo by Michael W. Robbins, water 1972



3, F-6-45

Catoctin Fornace Wall and machinery foundation, looking west photo by Michael W. Robbins, Winter 1972



H. F-6-45

Catoctin Furnace

Machinery foundation (foreground) and fornace Stack (background) looking north Photo by Michael W. Robbins, Winter1972



5. F-6-45

Catoctin Furnace

Detail, Machinery Foundation

Photoby Michael W. Robbins, Winter 1972



G. F-6-45

Catoctin Fornace

Houses, catoctin Fornace Village

Photo by Michael W. Robbins, Winter 1972



7. F-6-45

Catoctin Furnace House, Catoctin Furnace village Photo by Michael W. Rubbins, Winter 1972